

山西大学附中

2016-2017 学年第一学期初三（10月）月考

英语试题

答题时间：60分钟 分值：100分

一. 单项选择（每小题1分，共20分）

请你从每小题所给的A、B、C三个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

- () 1. Don't be mean, Mike. You can't always think about _____
A. you B. yourself C. your

解析：考查代词：前文中出现“不要吝啬”。因此可以推断后面是让他不要总是想着自己。表示某人自己应该使用反身代词，反身代词要与主语保持一致。
句意：不要吝啬，麦克。你不能总是想着你自己。
故答案选 B。

- () 2. Mike was ill in bed, so he was _____ from the meeting this morning.
A. far B. different C. absent

解析：考查形容词：根据前面的“麦克病倒在床上”可以推测出麦克无法出席会议。A项离...远；B项与...不同；C项缺席。
句意：麦克病倒在床上，所以他今天上午缺席会议了。
故答案选 C。

- () 3. Rick hasn't changed at all. He looks _____ the same as he did at school.
A. especially B. exactly C. normally

解析：考查副词：前文说Rick根本没改变，可以推测出他现在还和原来一样。A项特别的；B项的确，正是；C项正常地；
句意：Rick根本没改变，他看起来正是和在学校是一样的。
故答案选 B。

- () 4. ——Do you _____ anything else?
——Well, I want another postcard.
A. spread B. pardon C. require

解析：考查动词：后文中说我还想要一张明信片。可以推断出前文应该是在问你需要什么。A项传播，B项原谅，C项需要。
句意：——你还需要什么吗？
——我还想要一张明信片。
故答案选 C。

- () 5. The best way of _____ the problem is by asking the teacher for help.
A. dealing with B. agreeing with C. arguing with

解析：考查动词短语：A项解决；B项同意；C项与...争吵；题干中后面说到向老师寻求帮助，可以推出前面应该说的是解决问题。
句意：最好的解决问题的方法是向老师寻求帮助。
故答案选 A。

- () 6. Mike _____ more than 800 people since he worked here.

解析：考查宾语从句：动词后面跟着一个句子，可以推测出考宾语从句的引导词，引导词要根据句意去判断。根据句意：没人知道他将要怎么去处理问题。
故答案选 B。

- () 13. --- Susan, what's your _____ to keeping active in class?
--- Going to bed early and getting up early.

A. influence B. ability C. secret

解析：考查名词词义：
句意：你在课上保持活跃的秘密是什么？
早睡早起。

A 项影响，B 项能力，C 项秘密。
故答案选 C。

- () 14. I am sorry to trouble you, but I wonder _____ there's a good place to eat nearby.
A. that B. whether C. which

解析：考查宾语从句引导词：动词后面跟着一个句子，可以推测出考宾语从句的引导词。根据 wonder, 可以知道“我”对这个问题是疑问态度，所以排除 A 项。根据句意：我很抱歉打扰你，但是我想知道附近有没有好吃的地方。
故答案选 B。

- () 15. --- Jim, this is one of your socks. Where is _____ one?
--- I don't know, Mom. Maybe it's under the bed.

A. other B. the other C. another

解析：考查不定代词：句意：吉姆，这是你的一只袜子。你的另一只在哪里？袜子只有两双，所以排除 C 项 another, another 是指三者及三者以上；the other 范围是两者中的一个。
故答案选 B。

- () 16. ---It seems that you don't know much about this city.
---You're right. I'm a _____ here.

A. stranger B. relative C. patient

解析：考查形容词：前文中说到好像你对这座城市不太了解。所以推测出他是一个新来的外地人。A 项外地人，B 项亲戚，C 项病人。
句意：好像你对这座城市不太了解。
对，我是一个外地人。
故答案选 A。

- () 17. Dad, do not _____ me like a child. I'm already 16 years old and I can make my own decision.

A. treat B. admire C. punish

解析：考查动词：后文中说到我已经 16 岁了，可以自己决定。可以知道前文是应该是让爸爸不要把自己当成孩子对待。A 项对待，B 项赞美，C 项惩罚。
句意：爸爸，不要把我当成一个孩子对待，我已经 16 岁了，可以自己决定。
故答案选 A。

- () 18. Jack, _____ dirty your hands are! Go and wash them quickly.
A. how B. what C. what a

解析：考查感叹句：做感叹句的题时，要先去掉主谓去判断，去掉主谓之后，主体词是 dirty。修饰形容词应该用 How。

句意：杰克，你的手多脏啊。快去洗洗。

故答案选 A。

- () 19. _____ I couldn't understand everything the clerk said, his body language helped me to get the meaning.
- A. As B. Because C. Though

解析：考查连词：前文说他没明白职员说的话，后文中说到他的肢体语言帮我明白了意思。前后两者是转折让步关系。A 项表原因，B 项因为，C 项虽然。

句意：爸爸，不要把我当成一个孩子对待，我已经 16 岁了，可以自己做决定。

故答案选 C。

- () 20. ——Could you tell me _____?
——At nine o'clock tomorrow morning.
- A. when will he leave B. when he left C. when he is leaving

解析：考查宾语从句：题干中 tell me _____，根据 tell sb sth 可以判断缺少 tell 的宾语，选项中全部是句子，所以判断本题考查宾语从句，看语序：宾语从句语序应该是陈述句，因此排除 A 项。判时态：下文中说到 tomorrow，因此应该使用一般将来时。

故答案选 C。

二. 完形填空(每小题 1 分，共 15 分)

I have had thousands of classes since I started school nine years ago. But only one ___21___ was the most important.

It happened last term just after I had got ___22___ scores on my exams. I was sad and lost my confidence. I decided to go to a class which could tell me how to be ___23___.

The speaker walked into the room. But he did not start talking ___24___ a teacher. Instead, he held up a twenty yuan note(钞票)!

“Who wants this?” he asked. Unsurprisingly, ___25___ of us in the class held up our hands.

The speaker smiled. Then he put up the note on the blackboard and asked the same question. Again, we all put up our hands. The speaker smiled again, but ___26___ nothing. Suddenly, he threw the note onto the floor! Then he asked the same ___27___ a third time.

I didn't ___28___ what the speaker was doing. Why was he asking the same question again and again? I didn't know what to do. I wanted the note, ___29___ I put my hand up again. After a while, he ___30___ the note and started to laugh. “you have all just told me how to become successful,” ___31___ said to us with the note in his hand.

“The note is worth twenty yuan. It is ___32___ worth twenty yuan, even though I throw it on the floor. You are like the note. No matter ___33___ happens to you, you still have your worth.”

When I heard those words, I was deeply moved. Suddenly, I ___34___ I was worth a lot. I may have done badly in an exam, but it doesn't ___35___ I can't do well in the future. If I believe in myself, I will be successful!

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|---------------|------------|
| () 21. | A. program | B. subject | C. class |
| () 22. | A. same | B. good | C. bad |
| () 23. | A. polite | B. successful | C. private |
| () 24. | A. like | B. for | C. about |
| () 25. | A. none | B. neither | C. all |
| () 26. | A. said | B. bought | C. saw |

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| () 27. | A. problem | B. trouble | C. question |
| () 28. | A. remember | B. understand | C. notice |
| () 29. | A. so | B. though | C. if |
| () 30. | A. mixed | B. cut up | C. picked up |
| () 31. | A. you | B. he | C. she |
| () 32. | A. never | B. sometimes | C. always |
| () 33. | A. when | B. how | C. what |
| () 34. | A. realized | B. forgot | C. dreamed |
| () 35. | A. know | B. mean | C. think |

21. 【C】 解析：本句的前半句 I have had thousands of classes ,我有成百上千的的课，But only one 但是只有一个...，即选 class.

22. 【C】 解析：A 的 same 指相同的，B 的 good 指好的，C 的 bad 指不好的，本句意为：在考试成绩不好之后，我很伤心，失去了自信。所以可以推断考试的结果不好。故选 C。

23. 【B】 解析：A 的 polite 指的是礼貌的，B 的 successful 指的是成功的，C 的 private 指的是私人的，本句句意为我决定去上一个可以让如何成功的课程。故选 B。

24. 【A】 解析：本句句意为：说话者走进了教室，但是他并没有像一个老师那样开始讲。A 的 like 表示像...，B 的 for 指的是为...，C 的 about 指的是关于...，根据句意可知选择 A。

25. 【C】 解析：A 的 none 指的是没有，B 的 neither 指的是两者中都不，C 的 all 指的是所有，本句句意为：不出意外，我们所有人都举起了手。在下文中提示，我们又举起了手。所以可以推断，这次也是所有人举起了手。故选 C。

26. 【A】 解析：本句考察的是定语从句的关系词，A 的 said 指说，B 的 bought 指的是买，C 的 saw 指的是看见，本句句意为：说话者又笑了，但是什么都没有说。故选 A。

27. 【C】 解析：本句句意为：然后说话者又问了一个相同的问题。A problem 指的是问题但是通常要与 settle 以及 solve 进行搭配，B trouble 指的是麻烦，C question 指的是问题，通常要与 ask 连用，故根据句意选择 C。

28. 【B】 解析：本句句意为：我不明白说话者的意思。A 的 remember 指记得，B 的 understand 指的是明白，C 的 notice 指的是发现，根据句意选择 B。

29. 【A】 解析：本句句意为：我想要那张纸币，所以我又举起了手。A 的 so 指的是所以，B 的 though 指的是尽管，C 的 if 指的是如果，根据句意故选 A。

30. 【C】 解析：A 的 mixed 指的是混合的，B 的 cut up 指的是切碎的，C 的 picked up 指的是捡起，本句的意思是一会儿后，他捡起来了开始笑。所以应该选择的是 C。

31. 【B】 解析：本句句意为他对我说，手里面还拿着那张钞票。这位说话者是男性，又做主语，故选 B。

32. 【C】 解析：A 的 Never 从来没有；B 的 sometimes 有时；C 的 always 总是。结合语境可知句意为：它总是值 20 元。故选 C。根据句意故选 C。

33. 【C】 解析：happens to you, 缺少逻辑主语，故选 C，无论你发生了什么事情，你仍然有价值。故选 C。

34. 【A】 解析：A 的 realized 意识到；B 的 forget 忘记；C 的 dreamed 梦想，结合语境可知此时我意识到自己的价值。故选 A。

35. 【B】 解析：词义辨析。A 的 know 知道；B 的 mean 意味着；C 的 think 认为，结合语境可知句意为：它并不意味着我在将来不能做好。故选 B。

三、阅读理解（每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Tom walked into a shop. It had a sign outside: "Second-hand (旧的) clothes bought and sold." He was carrying an old pair of trousers and asked the owner of the shop, "How much will you give me for these?" The man looked at them and then said: "Two dollars."

"What?" said Tom. "I had guessed they were worth at least five dollars."

"No," said the man, "they aren't worth a cent more than two dollars."

"Well," said Tom, taking two dollars out of his pocket. "Here's your money. These trousers were hanging outside your shop. The list price of them was six dollars and a half. But I thought that was too much money, so I wanted to find out how much they were really worth."

Then he walked out of the shop with the pair of trousers and disappeared before the shop owner could think of anything to say.

- () 36. At first the owner of the shop thought that Tom _____ .
 A. wanted to steal the trousers
 B. wanted to sell the trousers
 C. wanted to fool him
- () 37. The owner of the shop _____ for the old trousers .
 A. would give Tom two dollars
 B. would pay three dollars
 C. would pay five dollars
- () 38. The shop owner insisted that the trousers were worth only two dollars because _____.
 A. he wanted to sell them cheaply
 B. he wanted to buy them cheaply
 C. he didn't like the trousers
- () 39. In fact, the trousers _____.
 A. were hanging inside the shop
 B. were stolen by Tom from the shop
 C. had been the shop owner's
- () 40. From the story we know that _____ cheaper than the list price.
 A. the owner sold the trousers two dollars
 B. Tom sold the trousers one dollar and a half
 C. Tom bought the trousers four dollars and a half

解析:

36. B 细节题，原文第一段 He was carrying an old pair of trousers and asked the owner of the shop, "How much will you give me for these?", 可知刚开始 Tom 拿着牛仔裤进来，店主以为他要卖牛仔裤，故答案为 B。

37. A 细节题，原文第一段 The man looked at them and then said: "Two dollars." 店主只给 Tom 两美元，故答案为 A。

38. B 细节题，原文最后三段 "No," said the man, "they aren't worth a cent more than two dollars.", 可知店主以为 Tom 要卖牛仔裤，想少以最低价格收购牛仔裤，故答案为 B。

39. C 细节题, 由文章可知, Tom 是拿了店主的牛仔裤, 问店主牛仔裤能卖多少钱, 而店主以为是 Tom 自己想卖牛仔裤, 于是想以最低价格收购, 就说这条牛仔裤只值两美元, 最后才发现是 Tom 拿着的牛仔裤就是店主挂在门口准备出售的, Tom 是想买牛仔裤, 故答案为 C。

40. C 细节题, 由第一段 he man looked at them and then said: "Two dollars."和第四段 The list price of them was six dollars and a half.可知, 这条牛仔裤标价是 6.5 美元, 而最后 2 美元卖出, 所以差价是 4.5 美元, 根据文意答案为 C。

B

On October 12, 1989, some Chinese scientists were working at the computers to look for information they needed. Suddenly they saw a lot of very bright spots crossing the computers' screens. At the same time the computers were working much slower. To find out what was happening they stopped their work to check some parts of the computers. To their horror, they found out that most of their stored information was got rid of by computer viruses! Obviously all these computers had been infected by computer viruses.

It is said that the computer viruses were made by a group of young men fond of playing tricks. They all had excellent education. They created the viruses just to show their intelligence. These kinds of computer viruses are named Jerusalem (耶路撒冷) Viruses. These viruses can stay in computers for a long time. When the time comes they will attack the computers by lowering the functions, damaging their normal programs or even getting rid of all the information.

We now come to know that Jerusalem Viruses often attack computers on Fridays and that they are spreading to a lot of computers. Among the countries that suffered computer viruses last year are Britain, Australia, Switzerland and the U.S. But till now, how to get rid of the terrible viruses remains a problem.

- () 41. The group of young men created the virus to _____.
- A. damage the computers
B. play a trick on operators of the computers
C. tell the world that they were intelligent
- () 42. According to the passage, computer viruses seem to _____.
- A. have been in nature for years
B. exist in any computers
C. be difficult to get rid of at present
- () 43. The most serious damage caused by the viruses is that _____.
- A. the computer's functions are lowered
B. the normal programs are damaged
C. all the information stored in the computers is gone.
- () 44. What does the underlined phrase mean in Chinese?
- A. 删除 B. 逃离 C. 杀死
- () 45. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- A. Last year four countries found their computers were infected by viruses.
B. The viruses will come to a new computer after staying in the old one for some time.
C. Scientists are trying to find a way to get rid of the viruses.

41. C. 细节题。根据文章第二段第二行 “They created the viruses just to show their intelligent.” 可知。
42. C. 推理题。根据文章最后一句话 “But till now , how to get rid of the terrible viruses remains a problem.” 可知清楚这些电脑病毒还是个难题。
43. C. 细节题。根据文章第二段最后一句话判断“even getting rid of all the information.” 可知最大危害还是丢失电脑里的信息。
44. A. 词义猜测题。根据全文可知，电脑病毒会使电脑里的信息和文件丢失或删除。所以是 A 选项。
45. A. 细节题。根据最后一段话第二行 “Among the countries that suffered computer viruses last year are Britain, Australia, Switzerland and the U.S.” 可知答案为 A.

四. 任务型阅读（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

Who wants to spend 24 Hours in the Desert? It's the name of an unusual book. In the beginning, this book describes what a desert is, and then it explains the different kinds of deserts. This book mainly talks about the Sahara Desert, because it is the world's largest desert. It has an area of about 3.5 million square miles in northern Africa!

Morning life in a desert is described next. In this part, wind, sand, water, and plants relative (有关的) to the desert are discussed. Afternoon life, evening life, and nightlife in a desert are also described. Did you know that the Sahara Desert holds the record for the highest air temperature? Did you also know that sand from the Sahara Desert can ride the winds all the way across the Atlantic Ocean and reach a beach in Florida, USA?

Near the end of the book, one page gives some facts about the Sahara Desert. In the rest of the book, you can find a glossary (术语汇编), a “find out more” part and an index (索引). The “find out more” part gives some books and websites to find out more information about the Sahara Desert.

This book is full of interesting pieces of information. It would be perfect for middle school students.

根据材料内容简要回答下列问题。

46. What does the book 24 Hours in the Desert describe first?

47. Why does the book mainly talk about the Sahara Desert?

48. Does the book talk about plants relative to the desert?

49. What is the “find out more” part about?

50. Who would the book be perfect for?

解析：

46. What a desert is.

【题目含义】《在沙漠的 24 小时》这本书首先描述的是什么？

解析：根据原文第一段第三句 “In the beginning, this book describes what a desert is, and then it explains the different kinds of deserts.” 可知这本书首先描述了什么是沙漠。

47. Because it's the world's largest desert..

【题目含义】为什么这本书主要介绍了撒哈拉沙漠？

解析：根据原文第一段倒数第二句 “his book mainly talks about the Sahara Desert, because it is the world's largest desert.” 可知，因为它是世界上最大的沙漠，所以主要介绍它。

48. Yes, it does.

【题目含义】这本书上介绍了跟沙漠相关的植物了吗？

解析：根据原文第二段第二句 “In this part, wind, sand, water, and plants relative (有关的) to the desert are discussed.” 可知文中介绍了相关的植物，故答案为肯定的。

49. Books and websites to find out more information about the Sahara Desert.

【题目含义】“发现更多” 这部分讲了什么？

解析：根据原文第三段最后一句 “The “find out more” part gives some books and websites to find out more information about the Sahara Desert.” 可知，这部分主要讲的是从哪里可以发现撒哈拉沙漠的更多的信息。

50. Middle school students.

【题目含义】这本书最适合给谁看？

解析：根据原文最后一句 “It would be perfect for middle school students.” 可知，这本书最适合给中学生看。

五、词汇运用（每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

根据句意，用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空。

51. Mike's father punished him because he _____ (steal) others' things.
52. I don't think _____ (lay) these flowers in the kitchen is a good idea.
53. The teacher warned us not _____ (read) this kind of novel anymore.
54. The young children crowded against one another for _____ (warm).
55. Sam _____ (spread) the news to the whole school. Soon everyone knew it.
56. Jim has collected two hundred _____ (stamp) so far.
57. I looked around to see who was the _____ (speak), but I saw no one.
58. He has to make a _____ (choose) between the two shirts.
59. Mr. Liu, could you tell me if I spelled the word _____ (correct).
60. Don't expect your sister _____ (mail) the letter for you.

解析：

51. stole 本题考查的是时态和 steal 的相应变式，此题应填一般过去时态 stole。
52. laying 本题 lay 为放置的意思，在宾语从句中做主语，应该改为其动名词的形式，故填 laying。
53. to read 此题考查 warn 的固定搭配，warn sb (not) to do sth。
54. warmth 此题考查 warm 的名词变形，for warmth 指的是为了取暖，故填其原型。
55. spread 从本题 knew 可知时态为一般过去式，spread 的过去式与原型相同。
56. stamps 此题考查名词的复数形式，“邮票”后面加 s 即为复数形式。
57. speaker “我环顾四周看谁在说话”，此处需要一个名词形式来说明 who 所替代的部分。

58. choice 固定搭配, make a choice “做出选择”。
59. correctly 此处考查 correct 做介词修身 spelled, 介词形式为原型+ly。
60. to mail 固定搭配, expect sb to do sth.

六、12 选 10 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分) 选择适当的单词填空, 注意必要时改变其形式。有两个多余选项。

allow	kind	remind	old	way	they
get	by	Europe	what	whether	polite

Celebrating New Year's Day is one of 61 traditions around the world. Since this festival marks the beginning of the year, New Year's Day is a perfect time for a “clean start”.

No day has ever been celebrated in so many different 62. All over the world, countries have their own special beliefs about 63 the New Year means to them.

In Scotland, the New Year is called Hogmanay. In the villages of Scotland, barrels of tar (沥青) are set on fire. It represents that the old year is burned up and the new one 64 to enter.

New Year's Day is also the Festival of Saint Basil in Canada. Children leave 65 shoes by the fireside on New Year's Day with the hope that Saint Basil, who is famous for his 66, will come and fill their shoes with gifts.

The Jewish New Year is called Rosh Hashanah. It is an important time when Jews promise to do better in the future. Special services are held in the church, children are given new clothes and New Year bread is cooked to 67 people of harvest (丰收) time.

On New Year's Day in Japan, everyone 68 dressed in their new clothes and homes are decorated (装饰) with bamboos—symbols of long life.

In 69 countries such as Germany, France and Belgium, families start the New Year 70 first attending church services. Afterwards, they visit friends and relatives. In France, boys and girls receive gifts of money on New Year's Day.

解析:

61. the oldest 本句意思是: 庆祝元旦是世界上最古老的传统之一。one of + the + 最高级 + 可数名词复数: 最...之一

62. ways 本句意思是: 没有一个节日有如此多不同的庆祝方式。different + 可数名词复数, 所以 way 变为 ways.

63. what 本句意思是: 在全世界, 对于元旦的定义, 每个国家都有属于自己的信念。本空考察的是宾语从句的引导词, 选择 what.

64. is allowed 本句意思是: 它意味着旧的一年已经被焚毁, 新的一年被允许降临。根据句意, 本空需要填入被动语态。

65. their 本句意思是: 孩子们在会元旦的时候把他们的鞋子放在火炉边。因此, 空处填入物主代词 their.

66. kindness 本句意思是: 因为善良而文明。be famous for 是固定搭配“因为...而文明”, for 后跟名词, 代词, 动名词, 因此 kind 需要变为 kindness.

67. remind 本句意思是: 烤元旦面包来提醒人们这是个收获的时刻。to do 结构在这里是不

定式表示目的，因此 remind 使用原形。

68. gets 本句意思是：在日本的元旦，每个人都穿上新衣服。get dressed 固定搭配，意思是穿衣。

69. European 本句意思是：在欧洲国家。根据空后的“德国，法国和比利时”即可以得知，此处要填的是“欧洲的”，因此，Europe 变成形容词 European.

70. by 本句意思是：一家人通过参与教会服务的方式来庆祝元旦。“通过...方式”需要使用介词 by.

七、情景交际（每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据对话内容，从方框中选择恰当的选项补全对话，其中有两项多余。

A: Tina, I met your brother in the shopping mall yesterday. (71)_____

B: Yes. He went to London three years ago. He returned for a two-month holiday.

A: (72)_____

B: He works as a teacher in a school.

A: (73)_____

B: Yes, he did. But now he doesn't wear glasses.

A: Did he use to have long hair?

B: Yes, he did. (74)_____

A: I think his English is great. (75)_____

B: Of course, you can come to my house this evening. He will give you some advice on how to learn English.

A: Thanks a lot.

B: You're welcome.

- A. He used to be shy.
- B. I wonder if I can ask him how to learn English well.
- C. He has changed a lot.
- D. When will he return to London?
- E. Now he has short hair.
- F. He used to wear glasses, didn't he?
- G. What does he do there?

解析：

71. C 第一句指我昨天在商场遇到了你的弟弟。下一段第一句指的是没错，他在三年前去了伦敦。Yes 是对前半句的认同和肯定，所以应该选择 C，即指他的变化很多。

72. G 答句指的是他在学校做老师的工作，所以前半句的问句应该选择 G，即他在那里是做什么工作的？

73. F 答句指的是他现在不戴眼镜了，可知前半句问她过去是否戴眼镜这个事情，故选 F。

74. E 前半句指的是他过去是长头发吗，后句回答说他现在是短发，故选 E。

75. B 前半句指的是我认为他的英语很好，所以之后的句子也在描述他英语好这件事，故选 B。

八、书面表达（10分）

Mario 是你的好朋友，上学期他在学习英语的过程中遇到了一些困难，困难包括他上课听不懂老师说什么，单词读音不会，而且读书很慢。请你以 Mary 的身份给 Mario 回一封邮件，帮助他解决学习中的问题，并和他分享你认为最好的学习英语的方法。

字数：60 词左右。

Dear Mario,

I have received your e-mail. I am sorry to hear that you have some problems with your English.

One possible version:

Dear Mario,

I have received your e-mail. I am sorry to hear that you have some problems with your English.

You said you always found it boring to learn English. This is so common that many students at your age will have such problems.

I still remember when I was in Grade 8, I didn't like to have English class, either. I thought it was useless and boring so I always did something else in English class. One day, my English teacher found me and introduced a movie to me. It was called "Harry Potter". It was so interesting that I wanted to understand every word that the characters said. Therefore, I looked them up in the dictionary. Day after day, I fell in love with more English movies and I loved English gradually. Without doubt, I achieved great success in my exam. Now, I think English is as meaningful and interesting as many other subjects.

As for your problems, I suggest that you should watch some interesting English movies such as Harry Potter, The Angry Bird, Zootopia, and so on. Besides, you should take notes when you watch the movies, because many expressions are so wonderful that you can try to keep them in mind. I believe you will have a great progress in the near future!